Although this Court has, more than once. noted upon questions arising under the acts of Congress approved on the 16 h day of April, 1862, and on the 27th day of September, 1862. 62, commonly called the Conscription Acis, it has never until now been called on to decide upon their constitutional validity, that having been heretofore either expressly or tacitly conceded. But the question, whether Congress had the power, under the Constitution. to pass such acts, is now raised. And, as it is of the highest public importance, it is proper that it should receive the most careful and deliberate examination. In deciding it. considerations of expediency and policy cannot be permitted to control our judgment We must expound the Constitution according to what appears to be its true meaning; and if it he clear that no power to pass the acts in question has been conferred by it, we are bound to a chare them void and of no effect, however disastrous may be the consequences of our decision.

It is said that Congress cannot, under the grant of the power to raise armies, place, by force, and at their own discretion, the citizens of a State in the ranks of the army of the Confederate States. That a power to do so would be despotic in its natur, and far greater and more dangerous than any possessed by the Government; subjecting, as it does, the personal freedom of every citizen to arbitrary discretion. And, moreover, that it would be inconsistent with the rights of the States : putting their very existence at the mercy of the Confederate Government. That a mere general grant of the power to raise armies, without specifying the mode in which they are to be raised, cannot be held to confer an authority so repugnant to the spirit of free institutions, the principles on which our Constitution rests, and the rights secured by

The power of coercing the citizens to render military service, for such time and under such circumstances as the Government may think fit, is indeed, a transceadant power; but so far from being inconsistent with liberty, it is essential to its preservation. A nation cannot foresee the extent of the dangers to which it may be exposed, it must, therefore, grant to its G vernment a power equal to every possible emergency; and this can only be done by giving to it control of its whole military strength. The danger that the power may may be abuseds cannot render it proper to withold it, for it is necessary to the national life. The hazard of abuse should be guarded against by so framing the Government as 'o render it unlikely that it will use the power

oppressively. The real question for our consideration then, is not whether the power exists, but where it exists. Has it been conferred on the Contederate Government, or is it retained by the States? In its effects upon the individual personally, the act of compelling bim to render the service, is the same whether it is performed by the State, or by the Confederate Government. The question, as to which of then: should exercise the authority, relates merely to the proper distribution of political power between the two Governments. And the idea, that first suggests itself, is, that it ought to be placed in the hands of the one which is charged with the duty of providing for the detence of the country; for a Government "from whose agency the attainment of any end is expected, ought to possess the means by which it is to be attained."

The clauses of the Confederate Constitution relating to the military power and its exercise, have been adopted without change from the Constitution of the United States-the amendments to the latter being inserted in the body of the former. Whatever, therefore, throws light upon the meaning of the Constitution of the United States on this point, throws equal light upon the meaning of ours.

It is well known that the Union of the Colonies was formed for the papose of combined resistance to the oppressions of the mother country. Delegates from the several Colonies constituted a Congress, which assumed the conduct of the war, in the name and on behalf of all the Colonies, which soon became the United States of America. But the Congress could exercise the power of compelling citizens to serve in the army only through the intervention of the States, by means of requisitions upon them for their respective quotas of men. "And, being unable to enforce compliance with these requisitions, it was found impossible to raise an army suffi-

cient for the vigorous prosecution of the war. This difficulty, which had been so painfully felt throughout the contest, and which, indeed, put to serious hazard the success of the cause, was one of the chief reasons urged in favor of the change of the form of Government, effected by the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. It was insisted that the Government, having the power of determining on peace and war, and charged with the duty of providing for the common defence, should be invested with power commensurate with that end, and that this could only be done by abandoning the system of requisitions upon the States, and authorizing the Federal Government to act directly upon individuals. These views prevaited, the Constitution being framed in accordance with

It will be observed that a broad distinction is made in the Constitution, between the militia" and the "armies" referred to in it-the powers conferred on Congress, and devied to the States, in reference to the one, being widely different from the powers conferred and denied in reference to the other. And, indeed, the two words could not have been used to convey the same idea. An army is a body of men whose business is war. The militia a body of men composed of citizens occupied ordinarily in the pursuits of civil life' but organized for discipline and dril, and called into the field for temporary military service when the exigencies of the country

VOL. V.

The experience acquired during the Revolutionary war had demonstrated what, in leed, all previous experience had taught, that however valuable a militia may be, it is un ble to contend permanently and successfully with veteran troops; and that it would be, in the last degree, unsafe to trust to it exclusively for the detence of the country. It was well known that a regular army would be absolutely indispensable in a proffacted contest with a powerful nation. Accordingly, in spite of the jealousy, inherited from their English ancestors, against standing armies, the framers of the Constitution gave to Congress the power "to raise and support armies." There is certainly nothing in the terms of the grant to restrict Congress to voluntary enlistments as a means of raising armies. Nor does any sufficient reason appear why such restriction should have been imposed. The experience of the Revolution had shown that it was necessary to resort to compulsion to fill the ranks of the army. This compulsion had not, it is true, been applied by the Federal Give ment; but that was because it had no power to res art to it, being confined to requisions upon the States. The States had the power; and in compliance with the requisitions made upon them by Congress, continually exercised it, not for the purpose of bringing out the militia merely, but for the purpose, also of filling the racks of the regular army, when voluntary enlistments fell short of the number to be furnished for it. See Marshall's Life of Washton, vol. 4, p. 241.

Instances of such legislation are to be found on the statute books of this State. In May, 1777, an act was passed "for the more speedily compelling the quota of troops to be raised in this Commonwealth for the Continental army and for other purposes," in which it was prvioded that if. before the 10th day of August 1777, a sufficient number of men should not have been enlisted to make up the quota required, the deficiency should be made up by drafts from the militia; and that each man so drafted should be, "to all intents and purposes, considered as a regular soldier," and should serve as such for three years, if the war should so long continue. See 9 Hening's Statute at large, p. 275. See, also, the same vol. of Hening, p. 337, and vol. 10, id, ps. 82' 214, 259, 333, and volume 11 id, p. 14. for instances of similar legislation.

Other instances might doubtless be pointed out; but these are amply sufficient to put it beyond doubt that compulsory deafting was an ordinary means used for filling the ranks of the regular Continental army. This, of course, was well known to the framers of the Constitution of the United States. If it had been their design to restrict Congress to voluntary enlistments, as the means of raising armies, is it at all probable that they would have failed so to declare in express terms? In granting the power" to raise armies, without any words of limitation or restriction as to the mode to be employed, they must be understood as intending that the power should be exercised in any and all of the modes which had been previously employed by the States. Full power to make war was, vested in the Federal Government. Of course it could not have been intended, if an offensive war, necessary for the assertion of the rights or vindication of the honor of the nation, should be undertaken, to withhold from the Government the means of prosecuting it with success, by denying to it the use of any troops, except such as might be obtained by voluntary enlistment. Yet this was done, if the power to use compulsion to fill the ranks of the army was not conferred on Congress; for the militia can be called out only for the purpose of excouting the laws, suppressing insurrections, or repelling invasions.

To be Continued. Miscellaneous.

ON Sale ... About 12000 lbs. of No. Smoking Tobacco, handsomely put up in papers and papers in boxes of 100 lbs. each. It will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Apply to W. H. Cunniggim, Exchange Hotel, Raleigh, or to the subscribers at Hillsboro

PHILLIPS & HOOKER. OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co.)

VANCE, March 4, 1864 Notice is hereby given, that all Bebts and accounts, of every description, Coupons, Dividends. Hand Hire, Bonds, &c., due by this Company previous to March 20th, 1864, will be paid in Confederate Treasury Notes of the old

By order of the Board of Directors.
35-tm20. JOHN H. BRYAN, JR. SEC'T.

Runaway taken np .-- A dark Mulatto A Runaway taken np.--A dark Mulatto boy about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, calling himself Cheff, says he belongs to Blake Nickerson, living on or near the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad; had on when taken a soldier coat, and a white hat. Por further information, address WM. M. SMITH, Raleigh, N. C.

MULE STRAYED ... \$50 REWARD.

OFFICE OF CHIEF Q. M. DIS'T N. C., RALBIGH, 9th March, 1864. STRAYED from the Government Stables in this city on the 21st February last, a medium sized black or dark Mule. The above reward will be paid by me on delivery of the animal at this post or on presentation of any Confederate Quartermaster's receipt. W. W. PEIRCE, termaster's receipt. Maj. and Chief Q. M.

office Chief Q. M. Baleigh, N. C.,)

MARCH 8th. 1864. I) ERSONS holding checks drawn by this depart-I ment, must present them for payment before the 28th March, 1864, or they will be paid only in

the present issue whenever presented.
W. W. PEIRCE, Maj. and Q. M. C. S. Army. LARGE AND EXTENSIVE SALE OF MAN-

DY R. A. YOUNG & BRO., PETERSBURG, Va.—On Friday, the 18th inst, at 10 o'clock, at our store, No. 4, Iron Front, we will sell at auction, five thousand packages of MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, of all qualities, including one thousand pounds Navy, pounds and half pounds, one hundred tierces of Twist, and some of the most celebrated brands of fine chewing and smoking tobacco in the Confederacy.

Persons holding Checks or drafts given by me, will present them before March 25. 37-d3t. W. R. MILLER, Progress copy.

BANK OF COMMERCE AT NEWBERNE. COMPANY SHOPS, March 5th 1864.

Notice is Hereby Given to Depositors, Banks, and to all persons holding Checks, and having Dividends due and unpaid, to present said claims, and receive payment thereof in the present Currency at par on or before the 25th inst. otherwise they will be funded in 4 per. cent, Bonds of the Confederate States. And payment of all such claims will be made thereafter in said Bonds.

J. A. GUION, J. A. GUION,

37-dt25. Casher.
Progress copy until 25th inst. also the Charlotte Bulletin, and send hills immediately to adver-37-dt25.

RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1864.

Miscellaneous.

Treasury Department, C. S. A., RICHMOND, Feb. 20, 1864. Treasury Notice as to Funding Under

Act of February 17, 1864. OTICE is hereby given to all holders of Treasury Notes, not bearing interest, that they may exchange the same immediately, at the Office of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or of any Depositary, for certificates which will entitle them to 4 per cent. Bonds; and that the said privilege will continue until the 1st of April ensuing, after which all notes above the denomina-tion of five dollars can be funded only at 66% cents to the dollar, except one hundred dollar notes, which, after that date, are no longer receivable for public dues, and can only be funded at an ad-ditional reduction of ten per cent. per month. The certificates issued, together with the Bonds

for which they may be exchanged, are reservable for taxes of the year 1804 at the full amount expressed on the face without interest, and are not subject to the tax imposed for that year on other bonds and credits.

The short time allowed should admonish all holders promptly to present the notes, and not risk the chance of exclusion by the pressure which will occur at the end of the month of March. (Signed) C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Treasury.

[No. 116.] An Act to reduce the currency, and to authorize a new issue of Notes and Bonds.

Sec. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the holders of all Treasury notes above the denomination of five dollars, not bearing interest, shall be allowed until the first day of April, 1864, east of the Mississippi river, and until the first day of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, to fund the same, and un-til the periods and at the places stated the holders of all such Treasury notes shall be allowed to fund the same in registered bonds, payable twenty years after their date, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of January and July of each year.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Traggury is hereby authorized to issue the bonds required for the funding provided for in the preceding section; and until the bonds can be prepared he may issue certificates to answer the purpose. Such bonds and certificates shall be receivable, without interest. in payment of all Government dues ravable in the

year 1864, except export and import duties. Sec. 3. That all Treasury notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars, not bearing interest, which shall not be presented for funding under the provisions of the first section of this act shall, from and after the 1st day of April, 1864, east of the Mississippi river, and tha 1st day of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi, cease to be receivable in payment of public dues; and said notes, if not presented at that time, shall, in addirion to the tax of thirty-three and one-third cents imposed in the 4th section of this act, be subject to a tax of ten per cent. per month until so presented; which taxes shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be deducted from the face of said notes whenever presented for payment or for funding, and such notes shall not be exchangeable for the new issue of Treasury notes provided for in this act.

Sec. 4. That on all said Treasury notes not funded or used in payment of taxes at the dates and places prescribed in the first section of this act. there shall be levied at said dates and places a tax of thirty-three and one-third cents for every dollar promised on the face of said notes. Said tax shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be collected by deducting the same at the Trea urv, its depositaries, and by the collectors, and by al. Government officers receiving the same, wherever presented for payment or for funding, or in payment of Government dues, or for postage, in exchange for new notes as hereinafter provided. and said Treasury notes shall be fundab'e in bonds as provided in the first section of this act. un'il the 1st day of January, 1865, at the rate of sixtysix cents and two-thirds on the dellar, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, at any time between the 1st of April, east, and the 1st of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, and the 1st of January, 1865, to substitute and exchange new Treasury notes for the same, at the rate of sixty-six and two-third cents on the dollar; Provided, that notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars shall not be entitled to the privilege of said exchange: Provided, further, that the right to fund any of said Treasury notes after the 1st day of January, 1865, is hereby taken away; and provided further, that upon all such Treasury notes which remain outstanding on the 1st day of January, 1865, and which may not be exchanged for new Treasury notes, as herein provided, a tax of one hundred per cent. is hereby

imposed. SEC 5. That after the first day of April next all authority heretofere given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes shall be and is hereby revoked, provided the Secretary of the Treasury may, after that time, issue new Treasury notes in such form as he may prescribe, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States said new issue to be receivable in payment of all public dues except export and import duties, and to be issued in ex-change for old notes, at the rate of two dollars of the new for three dollars of the old issues, whether said old notes be surrendered for exchange by the holders thereof, or be received into the Treasury under the provisions of this act; and the holders of the new notes, or of the old notes, except those of the denomination of one hundred dollars, after they are reduced to sixty-six and two-third cents on the dollar, by the tax aforesaid, may convert into call certificates, bearing inter st at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with

the United States, unless sooner converted into new notes.
SEC. 6. That to pay the expenses of the Government, not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue six per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation; and for the payment of the interest thereon, the entire net receipts of any export duty hereafter laid on the value of all cotton, tobacco and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the net proceeds of the import duties laid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged: Provided, that the duties now laid upon imports, and hereby pledged, shall hereafter paid in specie, or in sterling exchange, or in coupons of said bonds.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, from time to time, as the wants of the Treasury may require it, to sell or bypothecate for Treasury notes said bonds or any part thereof upon the best terms he can so as to meet appropriations by Congress, and at the same time reduce and restrict the amount of circulation in Treasury notes within reasonable and safe limits.

Sec. 8. The bonds authorized by the 6th section of this act may either be registered or coupon bonds as the parties taking them may elect, and they may be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; they shall be for one hundred dollars, or some nuitiple of one hundred dollars, and shall together with the coupons thereto at-tached, be in such form and of such authentication tached, be in such form and of such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. The interest shall be payable half yearly, on the first of January and July in each year; the principal shall be payable not less than thirty years from their date.

Sec. 9. All certificates shall be fundable, and shall be taxed in all respects as is provided for the Treasury notes into which they are convertible, if not converted before the time for taxing the Treasury notes.

the Treasney notes. Such certificates shall from that time bear interest upon only sixty six and two third cents for every dollar promised upon their face, and shall be redeemable only in new Treasury notes at that rate, but after the passage of this act no call certificates shall be issued until after the first day of April, 1964.

Miscellaneous.

Sec. 10. That if any bank of deposit shall give its depositors the bonds authorized by the 1st sec-tion of this act is exchange for their deposits, and specify the same on the bonds by some distinctive mark or token to be agreed upon with the Secre-tary of the Treasury, then the said depositors shall be entitled to receive the amount of said bonds in Treasury notes, bearing no interest and outstanding at the passage of this act; Provided the said bonds are presented before the privilege of funding said notes at par shall cease as herein prescribed. Sec. 11. That all Treasury notes heretofore issued of the denomination of five dollars shall continue to be receivable in payment of public dies as provided by law, and fundable at par under the provisions of this act until the 1st of July, 1864, east, and until the 1st of October, 1864, west of the Mississippi river; but after that time they shall be subject to a tax of thirty-three and a third cents on every dollar promised on the face thereof, said tax to attach to said notes whenever eigenlated, and said notes to be fundable and exchangeable for new Treasury notes as herein provided, subject to the deduction of said tax.

Sec. 12. That any State holding Treasury notes received before the times herein fixed for taxing

received before the times herein fixed for taxing said notes shall be allowed until the 1st day of said notes shall be allowed until the 1st day of January. 1865, to fund the same in six per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, payable twenty years after date, and the interest payable semi-annually. But all Treasury notes received by any State after the time fixed for taxing the same, as aforesaid, shall be held to have been received diminished by the amount of said tax. The discrimination between the said notes subject to the tax and those not so subject shall be left to the good faith of each State, and the certificate of the Governor thereof shall in each case be conclusive

SEC. 13. That the Treasury notes heretofore issued, bearing interest at the rate of seven dollars and thirty cents on the bundred dollars per annum, shall no longer be received in payment of public does, but shall be deemed and considered bonds of the Confederate States, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing the rate of interest specified on their face, payable the 1st of January in each

SEC. 14. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized in case the exigencies of the Government should require it, to pay the demand o any public creditor whose debt may be contracted after the passage of this act, willing to receive the same in a certificate of indeptedness to be issued by said Secretary in such form as he may deem proper, payable two years after a rati-fication of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-a nually, and transferable only by special endorsement under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and said certifica. es shall be exempt from taxation in principal and interest.

SEC. 15. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to increase the number of depositories so as to meet the requirements of this act, and with that view to employ such of the banks of the several States as he may deem expedient. Sec. 16. The Secretary of the Treasury shal forthwith advertise this act in such newspapers published in the severa! States, and by such other means as shall secure immediate publicity; and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall each cause it to be published in general orders for the information of the army and navy. SEC. 17. The 42d section of the act for the assessment and collection of taxes approved May I,

1863, is hereby reperled.

SEC. 18. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, upon the application of the holder of any call certificate, which by the first section of the act to provide for the funding and further issue of Treasury notes, approved March 23d, 1863, was required to be deemed to be a bond, to issue to such bolder a bond therefor upon the terms provided by said

Approved Feb. 17, 1864. OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO., RALEIGH. March. 1, 1864. Notice is hereby given that the checks issued by me on the Bank of North Carolina, and now outstanding, as also the dividends declared payable by this Company, and not collected, are payable

only in the present Confederate currency. W. W. VASS, Treasurers 50 Hands Wanted .-- We wish to Hire for the balance of the year (50) FIFTY ABLE-BODFED HANDS, to cut wood in Burke county, N. C., at our Iron Works. Said hands will be well fed and taken care of. Apply soon, and address C. P. MENDENHALL,

or E. P. JONES, at Morganton, Burke co., N. C.

Income Bonds of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company. 協島語語例

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE. WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER R. R. Co., Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24, 1864.

THE INCOME BONDS of this Company are due and payable at the Bank of Charleston. S. C., in the City of Charleston on the et day of March, 1864. Notice is hereby given to all holders of said Bonds that they will be paid on presentation at said Bank in the City of Charleston on maturity, with any interest coupons thereoa. Also, that they will be paid so presentation at the Treasurer's office of this Company in Wilmington, N. C., with any interest coupons due thereon if preferred by the holders. The interest accruing of March, 1864. Thos. D. WALKER, 29-d2w

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BLACK CLOTH, C. M. FARRISS'. OFFICERS CLOTH, and all kinds of Trimming, C. M. FARRISS'. NECKTIES, C. M. FARRISS'.

FINE CASSIMERES, C. M. FARRISS'.

GENTLEMEN'S PALF HOSE, At C. M. FARRISE'. Officers of North Carolina Troops who may not have an opportunity to call for their goods in person, can have their cloth drawn by C. M. Farriss, who will send an experienced hand to camp to tare measures. If you want to get fits, send your orders to C. M. Farries. WANTED .- Five or six experienced Journeymen Tailors. The very best prices paid.

March 5-341m. C. M. FARRISS.

\$50 Reward.

WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR I the apprehension and delivery to me of my negro boy ESSEX, or if placed in any jail, so that I can get him. Said boy was raised near Wash I can get him. Said boy was raised near washingtion. N. C. and may be trying to make his way down there. He is about 18 years old, light complexion, has a peculiar look about the eye—showing a good deal of the white of the eye—and has rather an awkward walk.

P. COWPER,
Raleigh, March 8th

The New Tax and Currency Laws, Com-I pel me to adjust my prices to their demand or suspend the manufacture of the Southern Hepatic Pills. From this date I shall sell them at \$125 a gross. For \$30 I will send a dozen boxes to any address. They are not as profitable as when the prices were lower.

March 7, 1864 d2t-w4t*

G. W. DEEMS,

Goldsboro N. C.

Notice. All persons Now Holding or who may berafter hold cheeks or drafts against us dated prior to April 1864, are notified to present them for payment before that date, or they will be paid in the old Currency.

37-tf. W. R. RICH ALDSON & Co.

JOBWORK Of all description neatly executed at this office

DAILY CONFEDERATE

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at two DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriago notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WOLK of every description will be enscuted at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Bouthern Confederacy:

Miscellaneous.

VOL. I-No. 40.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED .-- A Good Milch Cow.
Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Bank of Washington-at Greensbore |
Feb. 10th 1864. A meeting of the Stockhoders in this Bank will be held at the town of Tabore' on Wednesday, March 16th, proximo. //
general attendance is carnestly requested, either in person or by proxy, a business of importance will come before the meeting.

M. STEVENSON, Cashier.

Payetteville Arsenal and Armory, November 12, 1863. \$100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Rifleman for service in this visuality of Mounted Rifleman for service in this visuality of Mounted Rifleman for service that recruits

claity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 non-conscripts will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he

will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay \$72 per month. Written permission will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is

under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or

bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the
Arsenal.

F. L. CHILUS.

Lient-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.

Office Chatham R. R. Co. ?

RALEIGH, March 4, 1864. }

Office C. S. Bepository, ! TARBORS', N. C., March 4, 1864.

Depositary.

A now outstanding, are payable only in the present currency. W. W. VASS Treas.

110 enable the people in Eastern North Carolina-more conveniently to fund their money under

the late Act of Congress, the Secretary of to Treasury has established a Depository of the

Unt I the 1st day of April next, all non-interest

bearing Treasury notes, above the denomination of five dollars, may be funded at par.

W. M. PIPPEN,

NOTICE.

WE wish to hire for the parameter. Address, three good negro Blacksmiths. Address, J. K. & M. H. PINNIX,

Bank of North Carolina.

LL persons having Dividends due and unpaid

A LL persons having Dividend and Agencies, are

hereby notified that unless the same be drawn on

or before the 25th day of March, instant, they will

be paid in the 4 pen cent. Bonds of the Confederate

States, or in the present currency at par.

32-d26t

C. DEWEY. Cashier.

FOR SALE.

the State, containing Eight Thousand acres
Apply to me at this place for particulars.
JOS. S. CANNON.

NI OTICE. - The BANKS at GREESNBORO.

N. C., will decline to pay undrawn dividends, certificates of deposit, and checks of any date prior

to the 28th of March next, except in the currency

now existing, and as now rated and valued; and

all those entitled to dividends, and holders of such

certificates and checks, are requested to present

the same to us forthwith and receive payment.

WM. A. CALDWELL, Cashler Farmers' Bank

M. STEVESON, Cashier Bank of Washington.

JESSE H. LINDSAY, Cashier Bank of Cape

W. W. CLARK, Cashier of the Merchants
Bank of Newbern.
D. P. WEIR, Treas'r Greensboro' Mutual Life

Insurance and Trust Company.

Notice to Non-Conscripts.-- I now have a Company of non-conscripts permanently station of at Sa shury N.C. as Prison Gua ds.

and will receive 25 or 3 more recruits, if an ear y application is made to me. This Company will

not be removed from this place.

H. P. ALLEN,

Cap*. Co. B. Prison Guards..

Salisbury. N. C., March 5th. 1864. 35-d15t-

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTHE.

the city of Raleigh, from the 14th to the 20th inst., for the purpose of receiving returns and the taxes imposed in the fourth section of an Act of the

Congress of the Confederate States, entitled " An

Act to levy additional taxes for the common defence and support of the Government," approved

Sec. 4th. I. On all profits made by buying and

selling spirituous liquors, flour, wheat, corn, rice, sugar, molasses or syrup, salt, bacon, pork, hogs, beef or beef cattle, sheep, oats, har, fodder, raw hides, leather, horses, under, boots, shees, cotton

yarns, wool, woolen, cotton or mixed cloths, hats,

wagons, harness, coal, iron, steel or nails, at any time between the first of January 1863, and the

first of January 1864, ten per cent. in addition to the tax on such profits as income under the "act to lay taxes for the common defence, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States," ap-

proved April 24th, 1863.

II. On all profits made by buying and selling

money, gold, silver, foreign exchange, stocks, notes, debts, credits, or obligations of any kind, and any merchandise, property or effects of any kind, not enumerated in the preceding paragraph,

between the times named therein, ten per cent.,

Ill. On the amount of profits exceeding twentyfive per cent., made during the year 1863, by any bank or banking company, insurance, canal, navi-

in addition to the tax on such profits as income

park or banking company, insurance, capal, navigation, importing and exporting, telegraph, express, railroad, manufacturing, dry dock or other joint stock company of any description, whether incorporated or not, twenty-five per cent. on such excess.

RUEUS H. PAGE,

Collector for Wake County.

Raleigh, March 5th, 1864.

Lior Sale or Exchange -- I Have a One-

I horse Wagon, a two-horse do., (entirely new) and four horse do.; one Jersey do., which have

been run f ra short while, in perfect order, and

one Buggy and Harness newly repaired, which I

will sell for Confederate money, or exchange for old Wagons or Buggies. Also, a small lot of old IRON for sale. Apply to S. W. TERRELL, \$5-d6t*

\$300 Reward.—Ransway from the subscribers on Monday the 15th instant, two negrees—DUNCAN and JANE. Duncan is about 6 feet high, stout and able, weighs about 175 pounds—dark color but not black—is polite, smart and intelligent and is a Tanner. Altogether

smart and intelligent and is a Tanner. Altogether he is a No. 1 boy. Jane is tall for a woman; not overly stout, and nasound. We believe they were induced to, and advised in their escape by some white man, and carried off in a wagon. They carried everything with them. We will give two hundred dollars for the delivery of Duncan and one hundred dollars for Jane, or their confinement in any jail so that we can get them.

Duncan is about 38 years old and Jane about 38 husband and wife.

23 d24t

CAIN & RUFFIN.

Hillsboro', Orange county N. Q. Feb. 19, 1864,

D Egecuted with neatness and spatch at THI OFFICE.

under the act aforesaid.

17th February, 1864, as follows:

WILL attend, with the Assessars, at my office, in

Raleigh, March 2. 1864 .- 32-def

Feb. 27, 1864.

TRACT of well-timbered, fertile Land, con-

venient to water, lying in the eastern part of

E wish to hire for the balance of the year,

Mrs. H. W. Miller.

present currency.

By the Month, Daily board do

24 3tawta.

Transient, per day jan 16-dly

Notice.—On the First day of every month I shall send a special agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me as time place will be prompted for natural free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec. 22, 1853-d3m

Surg-Gen'l N. O.

Office Southern Express Company, Ral. eigh, N. C., February 13, 1864.—Much complaint being made of the delays by this Company in forwarding merchandize, I am instructed to advertise that the raise of the Company require that Government packages shall take preference over all others, and next in order are packages forwarded by friends or associations, to officers and soldiers in the field or huspitals. The observance of the rule, together with the limited facilities for transportation, necessarily cause delay in the for-warding of packages for merchants and others. A. P. C. BRYAN,

Office Southern Express Company, An. gusta, Ga., February 10, 1864.—Legal notice is hereby given to all concerned, that persons who ship packages containing spirits, wines or cordials, without infarming our Agent of the contents, will not be entitled to nor will they receive

the benefit of valuation.

Spirits. wines, or cordials will not be forwarded by this Company except under special contract. JAS. SHUTER.
Superintend. and Acting Pracident.
A. P. C. BRYAN, Ag.t, Raleigh, N. C.

Newspaper Establishment for Sale, THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "SPIRIT OF THE AGE" Newspaper having engaged in another business, offers that establishment for sale. It was in existence at the time of the passage of the last Military Bill, which entitles its Editor and necessary employees to exemption under that Act.
The Paper has a large circulation, and the Office is well supplied with Presses. Type and all neceseary fixtures for Newspaper, Book and Job Printing. The nett income of the Office will afford from 30 to 50 per cent. profits on the price asked for the

Establishment. For pr.ce and other information desired address . PROPRIETOR SPIRIT OF THE AGE." Raleigh N. C. OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD CO.)

VANCE, March 4, 1864. March 20th, 1864. no issues of Confederate Treasury notes ether than the ones, twos, and fives, will be received by this Company in payment of Fares, Freights or any other dues; otherwise fifty payment. wise fifty per cent. additional will be charged. The \$100 notes will not be received at all, and in every instance the debtor must make the exact change.

By order of the Beard of Directors. JOHN H. BRYAN, JE., Sec'v.

Military.

COMSCRIPT OFFICE. RALBIGH. N. C., Feb. 25th, 1864. THE unnexed order from Adjutant and Inspecformation of all concerned.

By order of the Commandant

B. J. HARDIN, Adrt.

Apj'r and Inspector Gen'ts Office, Richmond, Jan. 5, 1864.

For the information of all concerned, and to correct prevalent misapprehension, it is announced that there exists no mandatory provision of hw securing to Envolled Conscripts the right to choose in what company or regiment they will serve. They cannot be assigned to companies from other States, and, in general, their wishes are to be consulted as to the choice of companies, where no considerations for the good of the ser vice intervene to prevent compliance. Assignments once made by Commandants of Conscripts, in good faith, in the exercise of their discretion, will not be considered as fit subjects for complaints.

By order.

S. COOPER,

28-d15t

Adjutant and Inspector Gen'l.

Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 11, 1864. The following "Notice" from Bureau of Conscription is published for the guidance of all concerned. Compliance with its di-rections will save applicants for exemption or detail much unnecessary delay in the investigation

of their claims. By order of the Commandant. E. J. HARDIN, Adg't .

NOTICE. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,)

WAR DEP'T BURBAG OF CONSCRIPTON, RICHNOVE, VA., Jan. 20, 1864.)
Persograph X of General Orders No. 82, Adjutant and Inspector General's office of 1862, requires that "applications for exemption must is all cases be made to the Enrolling Officer."

If the local Enrolling Officer has not the power to act, or is in doubt, he will after investigation under Circular No. 3, Current Series, refer such applications, through the proper official channels to this Bureau. All such applications addressed to this Bureau will necessarily and invariably be returned for local investigation, and the applicants will thus have uselessly lost time and prolonged

Appeals from adverse decissions of the local officers, and of the Commendant of Conscripts for the States will be forwarded by them for hear-ing when any plausible ground of appeal is set forth.

2. Commandants of Conscripts will give this hotice extensive circulation in the local press of their respective States. By order of COL. PRESTON, Supe

C. B. Derrield.

16-lm
A. A. C.

A. A. C.

Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Jounal Saliso ury Watchman, Charlottee Bulletin and
Democrat, Iredell Express, Asheville N. ws, Wadesboro' Argus, Greensboro' Patriot, Milton Chronicle, Christain Advocate, N. C. Presbyterian
Mountain Eagle, Tarboro' Southerner, copy one
month.

Confederate States of America, Ruglmeer Department, District Cape Fear Wilmington, N. C., March 16th, 1863. Notice is
hereby given to all persons having claims against
the Engineer Department, for services of slaves
comployed as laborers on the land defences near
Wilmington, N. C., that the undersigned is suthorized and prepared to pay the same at his office, on
the second floor of the building next above Mesres'
Drug Store, Market Street,

20 Persons executing Powers of Attorney will
observe the following form—their signatures, in
all cases, to be witnessed by two the esses and
signed in duplicate, or they may be seesed before a Justice of the Peace or Clerk of any Court.

FORM OF POWER OF ATTORRET.

of _____, of _____, do hereby appoint _____,
of _____, my true and lawful Agent to sign receipts for, and receive psyment of all moneys due
to me by the Engineer Department of the Confederate States of America, for the services of my
alaves employed as laborers on the land defences at
______, during the month of ______, 186

Witness, my hand and seal, at ______, this _____
day of ______, 186

(Signed in duplicate.)

Witnesser reaction and wal am outrages, his devastations of letiture, his

The signatures of colored persons should be witnessed by three witnessed.

There must be separate deplicate Powers of
Attorney for each month. Blank forms can be
had upon application at this office. W. H. JAMES.

Jan. 20, 1864-1-tf. Capt. & Chief Engipeer. JOB WORK

OF all kinds will be neatly executed at this office with chear ners and desputch,

wye Confederate.

D. K. MCRAE, Bditors.

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All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

SATURDAY, March 12, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore.

"There is a time, which, Taken at the Flood " &c.

It happens to a man once in his lifetime to be the arbiter of his own fortune. If he seize the opportunity, he may make for himself a successful future-may perform an act of usefulness and virtue, and win the respect and confidence of his fellow-men.

Accident has now thrown Mr. Holden into that position. If he have the manly qualities, nerve, decision and jugment, he may extricate himself from a most unfortunate dilemma, and secure again a sound foothold.

Mr. Holden is less to blame than many others for his present position. Evil and selfish counsels have prevailed to lead him astray. He has been used for the bad purpose of worse men than he is, until they have pushed him into his present dangerous attitude, and now, under the cover of his exposure, they are abandoning and betraying him. Doctors who prescribed, the medicine, and Lawyers who drew the deeds of conveyance by which he has been sickened and sold, now stand aside, to see the patient die-the property taken possession of. When Mr. Holden began the peace movement," he did so at their instigation for party ends-all being unmindful how seriously the interests of the nation might be jeopardized, provided that the administration might be opposed and a party to overthrow Mr. Davis might be successfuly built up. It is very true many, very many of those who are called Conservatives never joined in this movement-never advised it, and were wholly opposed to it. Such men as Mr. Giles Mebane of Alamance, Mr. W lliam B. Wright of Fayetteville, Mr. Gilmer, Mr. Gorrell, Judge Gilliam, Col. Barnes, M. Q. Waddel, and a large number of politicians throughout the State. With these gentlemen, the safety of the country, the successful prosecution of . the war to independence, were paramount considerations, and they lost no occasion of elevating patriotism above the contemptible policies of party.

The result is, that these men can look on with some degree of satisfaction at the embarrassments of these "lesser lights," who have stirred up the mass to a point beyond their own management, conscious that they had no part or lot in it. But we started out to indicate to Mr. Holden a point of departure from his present dangers, and a new road, at the termination of which there will be for him a satisfied conscience, honor and safety.

He followed this peace move to its legitimate consequence. He has seen it proceed from a comparative insignificance to'a complex, injurious and hazardous combination, involving its projectors in the mischiefs which inevitably result from undue and illegitimate opposition to the Government in times like the present. He has seen that it has subjected him especially, and his active associates, to general suspicion and distrust-has given hope and encouragement to the enemy-has confounded with discontent and gioom our soldiers, and has thus inflicted evil on the country and prolonged the miseries of war. He has seen that it has involved him and them in a responsibility for the lives of men, fearful to contemplate-and precipitated him and them upon the very brink, if not into the abyss of treasonable combinations.

He is now in a position to pause. Having suspended the publication of his paper, he has ceased to be the reflex of other views than his own. Having become a candidate of his own nomination, he is simply the exponent of his own " principles and views." Mr. Holden has seen for himself how mistaken he was in the supposition that no efforts had been made by the Government to secure peace, inasmuch as the public have been assured that the President has made three distinct endeavors-once by two commissioners, once by a distinguished officer of the army, and once by the Vice President of the Confederacy-to reach the enemy and open the door for negotiation, or at least to modify the horrors of war. Mr. Holden is informed of the contemptuous rejection of these advances.

The publication of the proceedings of our late Congress; its solemn address to the world. to the enemy included, of our desire for peace on honorable terms consistent with the national safety, has given to Mr. Holden, a renewed assurance of the willingness of our Government to negotiate.

The rejection of a resolution in the Federal Congress favoring peace on even the basis of reconstruction, and the defiant declaration of even the peace men there that they will take nothing short of re-union; together with the more flagrant and malignant denunciation of the war party, of subjection or annihilation is ample evidence to Mr. Holden of the error of his policy, its futility and impossibility."

The brutal policy of the enemy in conquered places, his lawless violence and inhuman outrages, his devastations of territory, his destruction of property, his felonious purpose of rapine, burning and slaughter as but lately disclosed, invoke from Mr. Holden an active and cordial harmony with and support of every effort of the Government to set these plans at naught. On the other hand, the ce-

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enlistment of our soldiers, their determined purpose, their indomitable perseverance and unabated ardor—appeal to the universal mentiment at home, for encouragement, support and sympathy. Mr. Holden, on a calm servey of these facts, enlightened by an observation for himself from his new stand-point, will see in an imposing manifestation the duty of self-denial, self-sacrifice, of the subjection of individual claims and personal considerations, to the all absorbing interests of the uation. If so seeing, he shall abjure self, relieve the excitement in the State by withdrawing his name as a candidate, and give all his powers to consolidate an undivided pubtic opinion for the promotion of our cause, he will snatch from his enemies their most powerful weapon of offence; he will recover the lost esteem of the good whose esteem is valuable: he will rebuke the mean men who have instigated and deserted him, and he will open up to himself a career in which he may walk fearless of assault, because conscience will bear no sting.

In the lope that better counsels may prevail with Mr. Holden, and that he may yet disappoint his worst fees, we have penned this article.

A noble Solder .-- A Glorious Death and Example:

Among the noble lives that were sacrificed on the altar of their noble country at Bristow Station, Va., on the fatal 14th of October last, was that of Leut. PAUL B. GRIER, of Co. E, 11th (Bethel) Regiment, N. C. T. He was a brave and patriotic youth, the son of Mrs. Margret Grier, a widowed lady of Mecklenburg county, who had lost another gallant son in the service of his country. A few days before his death, in reply to his mother requesting him to come home on furlough, he wrote ;

" Dear mother, I desire greatly to visit my dear home and see you all once more; but I cannot ask a furlough now, when the call of our bleeding country requires every man that can raise an arm in her defence to be at his post. Important movements are going on and soon we will be called on to strike one more blow for our homes and our fiersides."

Again he says: "Nothing but the narrow stream separates the two armies-and even now the distant roar of cannon tells me the the great contest has begun. If I be so fortunate as to escape unhurt and safe, you shail hear from me soon again, but it is very uncertain." These were his last words to his devoted mother. Seven days after, he fell gallantly, a noble martyr to his country's

Attending to one's own Business.

The Winston Sentinel would do well to remember Davy Crockett's advice, and " be sure it is right," before it "goes ahead" in the voluntary interference in other men's matters. Instead of the remarks of The Confederate concerning Capt. Barnett being "ill-advised," we assure the Sentinel we were fully posted up as to the Captain's course. He not only saw proper to give Government advertisements to a Newspaper that was obnoxious to the Government and embarrassing its operat tions, but when Dr. Rixey insisted upon the advertisement being placed in the columns of a paper that befriended the Government, he made a statement, perhaps unintentionally, that the facts in the case did not sustair.

We might say much more on the subject -but this is sufficient. We assure our firiend of the Sentinel, however, that we have satisfactory evidence of what we have said of Capt. Barnett, and know more than be is likely to be informed of. Our article, in the first instance, was intended more as a hit at the course of certain officials, than as anything serious. If our friend Alspaugh will only take care of the People's Press, we will endeavor to prevent any difficulty with Capt Barnett.

DEMANDS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT .- It would be well for people having moneyed demands against the Confederate Government to present the same for payment before the 1st of April. A good many have been holding up claims due them by the Government under the supposition that they would receive payment in the new issues of the Treasury. All claims due prior to the first of April will be paid, no matter when presented, in the present issue, and if paid after the first proximo, the notes will be subject to a deduction of 33 } per cent. This, we learn, is the decision of Mr. Memminger, and people would do well to act on the suggestion we throw out. In the case allurled to, nothing is gained by

THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL-convened in this city on yesterday, pursuant to invitation by the Executive. The Hon A. T. Davidson was appointed one of the Council, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of James

S. Patton, Esq., of Buncombe. We learn that the Council declined calling the Legislature together in extra session, as the financial necessity was not considered

sufficiently urgent to justify it. We have heard of no other business being

Suspended.

The public are anxious to know which is suspended-the Standard or its Editor. We answer BOTH .. The Editor, now candidate, is more in suspense than the paper; and will remain so until the first Thursday of Auguston which day he will be cut down.

Gen. Morgan and Lady, with the General's Staff, passed through this city on yesterday, en route to Richmond.

Four of the Yankee prisoners on their way South from Richmond, made their escape from the cars on Thursday night last. Keep a strict watch for all stragglers.

The Conscription Act and Frincipuls.

We add to the list of decisions already submitted to the public on the constitutionality of these acts, the very elaborate opinion of the High Court of Appeals of the State of Vinginia, just rendered in the case of Burroughs and others. The law may be now considered settled. These unanimous decisions from other States will carry the force of precedent; and it Judges Manly and Battle had any doubts, they would be solved by these repeated adjudications. We are well assured, however, that this decision of the law entirely coincides with the opinion of the two Judges to whom we have referred.

.Chief Justice Pearson then stands the sole dissenter-the one furor againt the obstinate eleven-in his own emineatly apt and peculiar legal phraseology-"Ball against the field." What an "indecent spectacle" is presented of these perverted minds-arraying themselves against light and knowledge.

It is said by some, that Judge Pearson will resign- in sheer contempt for the degeneracy of the age.

The Voice of the Press.

We continue below some extracts from our exchanges, expressive of their views of Gov-Vance's speech :

The Tarboro' Southerner says:

"We have read the speech delivered by Gov. Vance at Wilkesboro', and would be glad to lay it before our readers, but for its length. The Gov. takes very decided grounds against the propriety of calling a Convention in this State as proposed by some. In the main we endorse the propositions of His Excellency, and think it will have a good effect upon those who heard it, and upon those who may read it. He opposes the principle, that North Carolina should "take her own affairs into her own hands" at this time. thinking it would be better for her to give "the last man and the last dollar" to the Confederate cause, rather than throw herself into the treacherous embraces of Abraham

The following is from the Wilmington

It is a pity that a speech containing so much of genuine eloquence and marked by so great a measure of abilitity and patriotism, should have been marred by partizanship which is, spparently, irrepressible, and some other characteristics which, while they do very well for a stump speech, are out of place in a serious address on so grave a subject, and at a time so critical as this, coming from the chief officer of a great State.

So far as we are concerned, we had hoped that the election for Governor, at least might have been permitted to pass over this time without any agitation or excitement. We had not supported Gov Vance before, but looked forward to his re election this year without opposition, as being in every way desirable under the circumstances. The same marplot Mr. Vance to be run as a bitter and prescriptive party candidate, and thus made him odious to many who otherwise would have liked him, now dissolves partnership and sets up shop on his own book. The remaining member of the firm of Vance & Holden, does business at the old stand. We prefer his goods as recently opened out, to those on exhibition by his recent partner through the columns of the Standard. But surely, Governor Vance and his friends can hardly complain if he is held responsible for acts of his recent partner. by a public which was in ignorance of the

The Wilmington Journal of a later date,

Now, for our own part we have no idea of compromising any principle or abandoning any position by our support of any party or parties in the coming State elections. We think it right that every paper that in any way aspires to give expression to public opinion should go this far at least. Thus, for instance, although as between Gov. Vance and Mr. Holden we should unhesita ingly support Gov. Vance, yet by doing so we would not be by any means committed to the approval of all that Gov. Vance has said or done. We have no idea of any third candidate being brought out. Upon the whole we would prefer that no third candidate should be brought out. Had it rested with us, the Governor would have been elected to a second term without opposition. We did not like the circumstances under which he had beeen brought out; but he was elected by a large majority and was entitled to a fair trial. As we did not like the circumstances under which he had been brought out, so neither could we approve of every circumstance of his official course; still it is due to justice to, say that course disappointed the. fears of many who had honestly opposed his election, and that they were pre-pared, for the sake of peace and harmony to see him re-elected, and even to support him for re-election. He had, upon the whole, made a good Governor, and the "destructives," in a spirit of patriotism, were willing to waive all former disagreements.— On the other hand the immaculate " conservatives," the people who elected the Governor and cursed the "secesh," turned against him. Warwick" Holden, not satisfied with "killing and making alive" other people, has ta-ken a notion to experiment upon himself. The Kingmaker" aspires to be King.

This being the situation, it is evident that whatever support Gov. Vance gets from those who opposed his election in 1862,-and he no doubt, will get a large measure of such support—will be perfectly independent—free from partizanships or committals on their

The Salem People's Press, one of the Joy, Yankee, favorites, says neither yea or nay concerning Gov. Vance's position, but simply remarks, " The speech has been generally well received, and we must leave the reader to judge of it for himself."

From the Richmond Dispatch].

The Governor of North Carolina is addressing the people in various sections of the State upon the great questions of the day. We have seldom seen a finer specimen of eloquence than his speech as reported in late Raleigh papers. We doubt whether the first American Revolution ever produced anything more patriotic, grand, and soul-inspiring. There are passages in it worthy of Patrick Henry, and which thrill the heart and make the blood burn like the notes of a clarion. That speech ought to be read at the head of regiments and distributed broad cast through the land.— Truly, this Gov. Vance, soldier, statesman and

orator, is one of the most extraordinary public

ne say septime the matter set in

men of the day.

Interesting News Items.

Vice President Stephens was serenaded in Augusta, on Friday night, when he made a short speech. We are glad to learn that he is recovering from his recent serious indisposi-

At Meridian, Miss., the free booters of Sherman burned the office of the Daily "Clarion." They had previously destroyed the Brandon "Republican" and the Canton "Citizen." We believe there is but one journal now published in Mississippi—the Macon

The Memphis "Argus" mentions a fight which recently occurred between a portion of the Union forces and guerrillas at Holcombe Island, near Cape Girardeau, Mo., in which Bolin, the commander of the Confederates, was captured and conveyed to Cape Girardeau, where he was put in jail. A short time since a number of citizens and soldiers broke the jail, took Bolin out of it, and hung him to a tree near by.

THE FORDE CASE. -The Court of Appeals of Virginia on Wednesday granted a writ of error in the case of Ro. S. For e, who took an appeal from Judge Lyons' court and asked for a new trial. At the Spring term the court will hear the argument of Forde's counsel and decide whether or not they will grant him a

At Castle Thunder, eighteen white men and five negroes, captured principally in North Carolina, were received yesterday. Mrs. H. L. Knex, a white woman, arrested at Mobile as a spy, was also committed to the same prison.

A dispatch to the War Department from Gen. Polk states that Gen. Ross, while in pursuit of Sherman, had a collision with a company of Negroes seventy strong, and killed fifty-five of them.

FROM UPPER EAST TENNESSEE -- At last accounts Longstriet's army had been materially strengthened by conscript enrollment, in the region of his operations and by recruits, even of whole companies of cavalry at a time

from Kentucky. • An intelligent soldier immediately from Longstreet's army, who left that command before its retirement to Greenville, says that seven hundred Yankees were surprised and captured on or about the 19th of Feburary, below Knoxville. Cumberland Gap was garrisoned with a small Yankee force, and the enemy were still in Knoxville. The small pox hed somewhat subsided in the town. 'I he country was almost entirely destitute of forage. Nearly every regiment in Longstreet's entire department has re-enlisted for the wir. and stern and unfaltering determination nerves

the arms of this invincible host. It is the opinion of letter writers that General Longstreet will not remain unmolested.

FROM THE FRONT -The two belligerent vigilance. The close proximity of the two lines places us in about the same position as when we occupied Murfreesboro and the enemy Nashville. Cavalry skirmishing was then of almost daily occurrence, previous that made the fuss the last time by procuring to the great conflict, and the same state of affairs has now commenced.

Og Saturday last, Wheeler's cavalry attacked the enemy near Ringgold, and after a lively fight, drove them back with considerable loss, we having succeeded in capturing a number of prisoners. Otherwise all is quiet. We may look now for a repetion of these brushes with the enemy until a great move shall be made. - Atlanta Register, 8th.

Lieut. Dixon, who blew up the Housatonic

on the night of the 13th ult., in Charleston

harbor, was either lost or captured by the enemy on his return. He was last seen heading in the direction of Fort Sumter, between which and himself were two lines of the enemy's picket b ats. It was expected that his fate would be ascertained by the next flag of truce.

FROM THE FRONT .- The Atlanta Confederacy says the telegraphic lines have been reestablished to Tunnel Hill, at which point an efficient operator has been stationed and cars we believe, ere, by this time, running through to the same point.

We understand that Brig. General Marcus A. Wright, of the Army of Tennessee, has been assigned to the command of the post of

THE TAX ON GOLD .- The Secretary of the Treasury has directed that the tax on gold and silver, bullion or dust, be collected in kind at five per cent. Gold will cease to be a very valuable investment, since one thousand dollars in gold pays fifty dollars in gold, which, at twenty-three for one, is equal to eleven hundred and fifty dollars in Confederate money—which is just five per cent. on twenty-three thousand dollars. This tax approaches gold to Copfederate money, and as the difference in value decreases under the operation of this tax, gold will cease to be sought after to the depreciation of the curren-

ey of the country.
Who pays this tax? And for the benefit of whom is it paid? The hoarder of gold must bring his hidden treasures to light, and he must pay them over for the use and benefit of the country. Is there any reason why this very proper law should be interferred with? None whatever. But we expect some effort will be made to relieve gold. It will not be successful, if the people will carefully watch the movers in it.—Enquirer.

FROM FLORIDA .- On Wednesday, the 2d inst., another battle, but on a less extensive scale, was fought at Camp Finnegan, near Jacksonville, in which the Yankees were defeated and driven to the latter place under the protection of their gunboats. On that day, the First Florida Cavatry, Eleventh South Carolina Infantry, and Twenty-Seventh Georgia Infantry advanced to reconnoitre the position of the enemy at Camp Finnegan, which they had occupied since their disastrous defeat at Ocean Pond.

A portion of the Florida Cavalry, under Captain Stephens, as they advanced found the enemy in ambush, when Capt. S., perceiving the great disperity of numbers ordered his men to fall back. The enemy fired, and Capt. Stephens was killed. All our cavalry then withdrew and dismounted, and with two regiments of infantry above mentioned, again advanced to the attack, which resulted in the rout of the enemy, the capture of a number of guus, and from forty to fifty prisoners. The enemy were driven about four miles, and were compelled to leave their dead and wounded in the bands of the Confederates, The prisoners have been sent to Tallahasses. The Confederate loss is estimated at about forty killed and wounded.

The Legislature of Nebraska have unanimously nominated Mr. Lincoln for President, and Andrew Johnson for Vice President

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TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. TRAMBER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Georgia.

MILLEDGEVILLE, March 11. The Hon. Linton Stephens yesterday introduced n the House of Representatives, resolution declaring that peace be officially offered to the enemy after every Confederate victory, on the principles of 1776; leaving each doubtful State to decide her association by a fair Convention of the people.

Official Dispatch from Gen. Polk.

RICHMOND, March 11. An official dispatch received at the War De artment to-night, from Gen. Polk says, Generals Ross and Richardson attacked Yazoo City on the 5th, capturing many stores, and destroyed much cetton about to be shipped. The enemy returned to the city and held it till reinforced. They were driven out of the city, which was captured while the stores were being destroyed. We captured quite a number of prisoners. Our loss was fifty killed and wounded.

The enemy still occupy Yazoo City and Liverpool, and are entrenching at the latter place. Sherman has issued General Orders at Canton, in which he speaks of many Regiments in his command entitled to furlough.

[For The Confederate. FORT BRANCH, N. C., March Sth, 1864.

At a meeting of the sold iers held at this post, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS. We consider it our duty, as true sons and soldiers of the old North State, to stand by her in these trying times when traitors sock to defame her fair and spotless name; and Whereas. We have seen the card of that arch-traitor, W. W. Holden, announcing himself as a candidate for Governor of North Carolina, and believing it to be the duty of all true men of the State to put down his treasonable aspirations, by every legal means in their power; therefore.

Resolved, 1st, That we bind ourselves, each to the other, to use every effort known to honorable men to defeat Ism at the coming election. Resolved 2nd, That we believe firmly that the encouragement given to the enemy by the said W. W. Holden, has had a tendency to prolong the war, and that his disaffection at home has been the means of thinning our ranks by desertion; that his everlasting cry for " peace, peace," has been the poison he has used to deceive others, and that for this, he richly merits the treatment the Buffaloes received at Kinston-for while they employed their rifles against their former comrades, he has employed a mightier engine against a cause which he formerly decoted all his energies to sustain.

Resolved, 3rd, That we have the fullest confidence in our present Governor-Z B. Vance -and feel, if possible, even a deeper interest in him since his patriotic speech to the cifizens of Wilkes County than ever; that we regard him as the true friend of the soldier and more anxious to secure an honorable peace for them, than the speculative extertionists who clamer so loudly for it.

Resolved, 4th, That we pleage ourseves to use every exertion to secure the election of this tried patriot, soldier and friend, and that we cherish in our hearts the deepest gratitude for his exertions in our behalf, and will endeavor ! to impress is upon all at the coming election Resolved, 5th, That we believe the call for Convention to be the work of traitors to the Southern cause, and would be attended with

dangerous consequences, if permitted.

Resolved 6th,, That we tender our thanks to the Editors of the "Confederate" for their untiring exertions in behalf of our cause.

Resolved, 7th, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Daily Confederate and Wilmington Journal, with a request that they publish them, and request other papers throughout the State, favorable to Gov. Vance to copy.

W. J. BOUSHALL, Chairman. W. F. S. BEASLEY, Secretary.

Raleigh Market. CORRECTED WEEKLY.

BY J. W. ROGERS, GROCER.

RALBIGH, March 11, 1864. FODDER, 13.00@13 50 12.50 Phun. PORK 4.00@.500
POTATOES, Sweet, 15.00 & bush.
BAGS, 15 & b. 12.00 7 10. 3 50@4.00 · [From the Observer.

PAYETTEVILLE MARKET. March 10, 1864.

	DACOD	3 50
	Beef	100@1.25
	Beeswax	2.50@3.00
	Butter	4.00@5.00
	Cotton	1.50
	Coffee	.12.50@15.00
	Cotton Yarn	20@50.90
	Dried Fruit	1 00@1.25
	Eggs	2.00 79 doz.
	Extract Logwood	5 00@6.00
	Flour	200@250.00
	Flaxseed	8.00@10 00
	Fodder	11.00
	Hay	10.00
	Shucks	
	Grain-Corn	22 50
	Wheat	
	Rye	
	Oats	10.00
13	Peas	.20.00
	Hides-Green	2.50@3.50
- 1	Dry	.4.50@5.00
	Iron-Swedes	4.00@5.00
	Lard	-3.00@3.25
	Leather-Upper	15.00
	Sole	15.00
	Liquors-Corn Whiskey	60.00
	Apple and Peach Brandy	.90.00
	Molasses	17.50@20.00
0	Naila.	4.00@4.50
	Onions	.15.00
	Pork.	2.25@2 50
	Potatoes-Irish	15 Ma20 00
	Sweet	8 00 0 10 00
	Rice	26 10.00
	Sagar	8 000 51 Non
	Soap-Family Bar	O. O. B. T. T. M.
	Toilet	0.00
	Fayetteville 4-4Sheetings Factory price	.3.00
	to the State	1 6
66	to the State	1,25
4.3	Retail to others	.1.40

Salt.....

shitts to which people have resorted to keep out of the army during the present war, would make an instructive volume on the subject of homan weakness, if written out. Not long since, a di-charged penitentiary convict, named John Sheetz was placed in the city jail for be trifling offence, and while there had discharge from the State prison stolen from him, the object of the thief, as afterwards declared by himself, being to secure immunity from military service, by passing himself of as an ex-convict. We understand that a purp left this city several months since with a peni tentiary discharge that he had purchased, and got as far South as Mobile, when the author: ties laid hold of him as a fit subject for mili, tay duty. The party in question, after being

KEEPING OUT OF THE ARMY.—The many

mond Enquirer. Gen. Mesde, in a late speech at Philadel. hia, reported the losses in the "Great Army of the Potomac." (Yankee.) 100,000 men since the 1st March, 1861-in killed and wounded.

detained in prison two days, produced his

discharge, claimed an examination, and was

let off and went ou his way rejoicing.-Rich.

DIED.

In Pittsboro', on Monday, 7th inst., THONAS Eveny, voungest son of John N. and Sally v Washington, aged one year and nine months.

In DeSoto county, Miss., January 21st, 1864, Mr. WILLIAM ATKINS, formerly of Orange county, N. C., aged 55 years; after a protracted and most painful illness, which he bore with christian patience and fortitude. He was a member and a deacon of the Baptist Church at Beach Grove, and died in the full assurance of a blissful immortality.

New Advertisements

To the Voters of Orange County .- We beg teave to announce the name of LIEUTEN.

ANT WILLIAM S. CLINTON, Co. C. 6th N. C. Regiment, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons at the pending election. Lieutenant Clinton came out in May 1861, in the "Old 6th." and has always been found at his post when his and has always been found at his post when his country called. A better and truer soldier, or truer patriot never lived. He has been in every engagement that has been fought by Lee's veterans, from the ar-lamed fields of Manassas to the terrible and bloody assault on the heights of Getty burg. He has several times been severely wounded and declared by Physicians as unfit for ield service, but has in every instance declined to desert his comrades in arms. We bring him forward as no railroad or bridge guard, but as a true and tried veteran, and one in whom the people can p'ace imp'icit confidence. Turn out, fellow-citi-zens, the 18th of March and let us prove to our brave and gallant soldiery that we are always willing to lend them a he ping hand, and that they are not forgotten by their fellow-countrymen at

MANY CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS

NELLOW-COUNTRYMEN : At the solicitation of many friends, in and out of the army, i-an-nounce myself a Candidate for a sent in the House of Commons, at the ensuing election. I will not have an opportunity to address you publicly, but I presume my position is generally known throughout the county. I am an uncompromising war man, unless peace can be obtained on hone able terms, and our independence secured. If you see WM. S. CLINTON, 2d Lieut. ability. Co. C. 6th N. C. State Troops.

March 10th, 1864.-46-d5t. Hillsboro' Recorder copy. TRON CASTINGS .- I have both Vesuvius and Rehoboth Furnaces in Lincoln county, N. C., in full blast, and I will execute all kinds of Plow and Machinery Castings to order, on shert notice when the paterns are furnished. S. P. OATES. S. P. OATES.

Lincolnton, N. C., March 12-40-d12t QUARTERLY SALES.—Notice is herepy given to all concerned, that the Assessors will attend at my office on Monday and Tuesday, the Fourth and Fifth days of April, ensuing, to receive returns of QUARTERLY SALES, on registered business.

I will receive the tax due thereon at the same The penalties of the law will be strictly enforced on all who refuse or neglect to make return and pay their taxes. RUFUS H. PAGE, pay their taxes. RUFUS H. PAGE, Collector for Wake County. Raleigh, March 12, 1864.—40-dtd

Miscellaneous.

Vanted----To Rent an Unfurnished ROOM near the Confederate Office. Ap-ply at THIS OFFICE. TO HOLDERS OF N. C. RAILROAD BONDS. THE Committee of the Sinking Fund are giv. ing State Bonds, (new issue.) in exchange for the Railroad Bonds. C. P. MENDENHALL, mh 11 -39 d18t Chairman.

\$25 REWARD.

WILL give the above reward for the apprehension of a negro boy named "CHANCE." Said boy is about 14 years of age, very dark, prominent eye-brows, and speaks readily when spoken to. He may try to make his way to Fayettevi le.
mb 11-39 d2t R. H. WHITAKER.

C. S DEPOSITORY. Depository for Funding the Treasury Notes of the Confederate States has been opened at GOLDSBORO'. The office is in the store of Andrews & Washington. Persons having notes to fund, are requested to present them as soon as possible, and not wait until the end of the month. All packages of Notes presented, must be arranged with the notes of each size together, before presentation. E. B. BORDEN, mh 11-39-d12t

OFFICE OF THE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co.) RALEIGH, March 10, 1864

This Company Intending to Comply with
the provision of the late act of Congress in
relation to funding of Confederate notes, will on and after the 28th instant receive the present issues of that currency, above the denomination of five dollars, only at the rate of three dollars for mh 11-39-dtap1 Treasurer.

S300 REWARD.

OST, or stolen from the baggage car, between Charlotte and Raleigh, on the 18th or 19th of January, 1864, a medium sized black trunk, with wooden ribs across its back, and without a

When placed in care of the-baggage master, it was locked, and had a strap buckled around it, and was ordered to be marked to Raleigh. It had the name of S. A. Clark attached to it.

Among its contents were two colored ivory types, or photographs, in oval gilt frames; the one representing a male in Assistant Surgeon's or Captain's uniform, the other a female dressed black.

Also, a writing desk containing numerous letters addressed to Mrs. D. M. Clark, and signed with the initials D. M. C.

Any one leaving the said trunk and contents at this office will receive the above reward, or any one furnishing information, which may lead to its recovery, the reward of \$100. mh 11-39-d3t CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS. W B are authorized to announce MAURICE Q. WADDELL, Esq., of Chatham, a candidate for Congress in the 7th Congressional District, made vacant by the death of Hon. S. W. Christian, deceased.

38-t aug 4

Notice.

H AVING procured some genuine vaccine virus, I will vaccinate, free of charge, healthy white children of this city and county, not previously vaccinated, who present themselves at the Medical Director's office between the hours of 10 and 2.

By order of Surgeon P. E. Hings, Medical Director General Hospitals, N. C.

E. B. HOLLAND,

A. Ase't. Surg. C. S A. DEPOSITARY'S OFFICE.) WARRENTON, N. C.

The Subscriber has been Appointed Depositary of the Treasury at this place, and is now receiving Confederate Treasury notes for funding under the recent act of Congress.

March 7th 1846.

JOS. B. BATCHELOR.

Denositary.